

THE COCONINO SUN.

G. M. Funston, Editor and Prop.

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SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891.

The advocates of statehood in Coconino county are few and far between, unless a great change takes place in favor of statehood throughout the territory before the election for the adoption of the constitution it will be rejected by a large majority. The advocates of statehood have lots of work before them if they desire the success of the movement.

The Prescott Journal-Miner obtains some curious information in regard to Coconino county. In its issue of the 14th inst., in a telegraph dispatch from this place, in regard to the election. It says: "There is much dissatisfaction over the result, and considerable talk that the election will be contested." There is no grounds on which to contest the election, and no reason for so doing. The people of Coconino county and of Flagstaff are satisfied with the result. The election was warmly contested, and the winning candidates won their election honestly and fairly, and there has never been any talk of a contest by any of the defeated candidates.

The following is the way the Phoenix Herald talks about statehood: "Statehood will give an impulse to Arizona's development in mines, live stock and agriculture that she never can get till she is a State; it will encourage the confidence of capitalists, bring her railroads, give her public school system a standing and turn into her coffers millions of dollars that she would not otherwise get. Upon her admission as a State 200,000 acres of land will be turned over to her for University purposes outside of the sixteen and thirty-six sections for public school purposes, and the probabilities are that the entire area of arid land will be turned over to her for her own purposes. Arizona cannot afford to remain a Territory any longer than she is compelled to do so."

The grand jury of Maricopa county made a report last week in which they made severe charges against the sheriff, supervisors, recorder and the county physician. These charges have not been proven, and are said to have been made out of pure malice. The jury is turned over by the press of Phoenix for their work. The Gazette says: "There never was a grand jury impaneled but what thought the superstructure of the universe rested upon their shoulders, when as a matter of fact no one gives any attention to the grannies, and the public have rightfully come to the conclusion years ago that this silly system should be abolished." The Republican sarcastically remarks: "That Maricopa grand jury made a fatal mistake in not returning an indictment against Matt Quay of Pennsylvania and the Akhond of Seward of Asia. Both these gentlemen were as much in the province of this grand jury as Dr. Toney, who should have been 'investigated.' The fact that the Akhond of Seward is not a republican may have preserved his bacon."

Two rather interesting decisions were handed down in the supreme court of the United States this week. The first affirmed the constitutionality of the original package law. The second determined a point raised by Mr. Cleveland while president. That official removed a territorial judge of the United States for Alaska, and the deposed official sued for his salary on the ground that it was not in the power of the president to remove a federal judge during the term of which he was commissioned. The supreme court, Judge Harland delivered the opinion of the bench, holds that a territorial judge is not a federal judge, and that the president consequently only exercised one of his rightful powers in making the removal in question. There were three dissenting opinions in this case, Justices Field, Gray and Brown. Justice Field maintained that the mere will of the president was not sufficient to remove a judge of a court created by the United States, and that the constitution did not contemplate that a judge should be responsible to any man for his continuance in office. It seems to him that some of his brethren overlooked the charter of the judicial branch of the Government when they made a distinction against the courts of Territories, these courts had similar pow-

ers, and there was the same necessity that they should use their office fearlessly and without fear of offending any President lest they should be removed.

Territorial Notes.

Many Phoenix people will spend the summer months in the Bradshaw mountains.

The territorial board of equalization is composed of W. C. Bashford, of Prescott, A. J. Doran, of Pinal, and J. Y. T. Smith, of Phoenix.

The Yuma Sentinel says: "Charlie Brune, the trapper, and his partner, will make a trip to trap 500 Gila Monsters at \$5 each. They will start in at Fairbanks."

There is a large deposit of alum in Apache county, Arizona, only six miles from the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. The St. Johns Herald says there is a sufficient quantity to supply the world.

About one hundred Yuma Indians have gone to various points in Southern California to work during the fruit picking season. They are given free transportation by the railroad company on freight trains.—Yuma Times.

Cattle shipments this week amounted to 153 cars, as follows: J. M. Holt, to Montana, 142 cars; J. M. Holt, to Black, to Kansas City, 11 cars—130 head. Shipments of cattle so far purchased are nearing their end.—Wilcox Stockman.

The government is building a fine school house at Parker for the use of the Indians. The building is 10x80 feet, and two stories high. Another school house is being built at Fort Mohave, which will be capable of accommodating a large number of Indian children.

The Wilcox Stockman says: "The Bowie Station and Fort Thomas stage was again held up by a Mexican last Saturday and robbed. Three passengers aboard were made to contribute their portion to the bandit, who altogether, it is thought, secured about \$300."

Surveys have been completed and it has been decided by the Southern Pacific company to build a line of rail twenty-five miles long, to replace the low-lying tracks east of Yuma, which were washed out during last winter's storms. The new surveys are over high grounds. Work will not be commenced until the fall, when the heat will be less than at present.

A phenomenal storm occurred north of this place Tuesday, says the Prescott Journal-Miner. As the train on the Prescott and Arizona Central railroad was going north, the hills just east of Clearwater's were covered with hail, giving them the appearance as if covered with snow, while the water was coursing in torrents over the track for a distance of a mile or more. Hail was also piled up to a depth of several inches along the track.

We have been unable to get any reliable or authentic news as to the result of the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, but the meagre accounts we have been able to obtain indicate the election of John Hunt and Will C. Barnes. Mr. Hunt being a democrat and Mr. Barnes a republican. The result will not be known positively until the supervisors meet on the 25th, and count the vote.—St. Johns Herald.

The oldest editor in the southwest is Judge Hackney, of the Arizona Silver Belt. He is 76 years old. He is a veteran in the service, and deserves a whole handful of complimentary tickets right next to the brass band in the new Jerusalem.—[Los Angeles Express].

If obliged to sit near the land the old gentleman would prefer going down to the other place and taking his chances with the stokers.—New Orleans Picayune.

The executive committee of the Arizona Press Association held a meeting last evening in the Herald office and transacted general business. The question of a summer meeting was discussed, and it was decided to hold the meeting at Flagstaff some time in August instead of June. N. A. Morford, of the Herald, was selected as a delegate to the national convention at St. Paul, July 14, in the place of Ed. Gill, removed. Meeting adjourned sine die.—Phoenix Republican.

The discovery of a great vein of almost pure zinc near the river and only thirty miles above Yuma, is of great importance. A vein sixty feet in width and a half mile in length, with ore that runs from 75 to 90 percent of zinc is not met with every day. Another very important discovery lately made on the borders of Yuma county, is that of two veins of tin, each of which is about three feet in width. The assays made show the ore to be of a high grade. Competent judges and experts believe that this is one of the most important discoveries ever made in western Arizona.—Yuma Sentinel.

Table Giving Official Returns of the Election Held Tuesday, May 12, 1891.

	Flagstaff	Williams	Chandler	Belmont	Canyon Diablo	Tuba City	Stone's Lake	Total	Majority
FOR DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION									
James M. Sanford	190	97	1	21	6	1	316		
T. G. Norris	332	52	5	18	20	18	452	136	
FOR SHERIFF									
R. H. Cameron	147	53	1	16	4	4	228		
J. W. Francis	216	44	4	13	9	15	305	77	
PROBATE JUDGE									
E. H. Simpson	133	59	4	6	2	1	208		
J. E. Jones	230	37	1	22	11	18	223	115	
DISTRICT ATTORNEY									
H. D. Ross	222	62	5	26	10	18	350	350	
TREASURER									
J. L. Davis	120	68	4	8	2	2	208		
George Babbitt	244	28	1	21	11	17	325	117	
RECORDER									
C. A. Bush	207	48	2	17	2	4	283	31	
C. J. Pitts	158	49	3	12	11	15	252		
SURVEYOR									
James Lampert	208	51	2	15	4	1	281	29	
J. B. Jacobs	156	45	3	14	9	18	252		
MEMBERS BOARD OF SUPERVISORS									
A. A. Dutton	185	35	1	6	3	7	238		
F. L. Rogers	151	55	1	14	3	1	225		
P. J. Brannen	160	33	1	5	3	2	204		
T. F. McMillen	240	54	4	23	10	18	355		
C. E. Boyce	141	66	4	15	9	12	254		
A. T. Cornish	204	47	4	20	11	17	307		
COUNTY SEAT									
Flagstaff	362	10	2	23	13	18	429	332	
Williams	3	79	3	6			97		

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1891.

Close observers of the game of politics were not surprised to learn that it was charged that both the democratic and republican managers had paid emissaries among the delegates to the Cincinnati convention. It would be extremely difficult even where all the delegates were regularly accredited from legitimate organizations, and simply impossible in a convention where many of the so-called delegates represented only themselves or at best paper organizations, to keep out crooked men. And I happen to know that more than one man went to that convention from hereabouts who has on past occasions handled crooked political money.

If I desired to be personal it would be possible to name one of the delegates at that convention who has been named a member of the National committee, and who, in at least two campaigns, while ostensibly connected in a conspicuous manner with one political party, was in the pay of the campaign committee of another. Dates and amounts paid might in this case be specified if it were necessary. He belongs to the fortunately small class of men who live by the sale of their honor.

There are grave differences of opinion here as to the effect that the work of the Cincinnati convention will have upon the campaign next year, but all agree that it depends entirely upon the action of the great Alliance convention which is to be held on the 22nd of next February. If that body endorses the work of the Cincinnati convention, then will the third party have assumed mammoth proportions; if not it will not be a factor in the fight.

A man never gains anything by trying to make small of the people who do not think exactly as he does; and one would naturally suppose that a man who had been in congress, in journalism and in Pennsylvania politics as long as Col. Tom Bayne, of Pittsburg, has, would have long ago learned this lesson; but he hasn't. He was here this week and in an interview he said of the coming campaign: "The country will have reason for feeling gratified if the opposing tickets are headed, respectively, by Harrison and Cleveland, because no matter which was elected the victor would stand between the people of the United States and that peculiar and unreasonable brand of selfishness which is labeled 'free coinage of silver.' Neither Harrison nor Cleveland would permit a free coinage bill to become a law if by any means in their power they could prevent it."

A senator who read these remarks sharply said: "Is Tom Bayne the sharpest of the United States? Why the rats like a lunatic. I am satisfied that if it could be possible for the people to vote upon the question of the free coinage of silver, without any distracting political questions being mixed up with it, more than two thirds of them would vote in its favor. It is the one-third who oppose it who would be gratified to see the two parties again led by Cleveland and Harrison."

A newspaper man with more imagination than good judgment started the silly rumor that Mr. Harrison snubbed Senator Quay when that gentleman was here last week. The cause of this conclusion was that after sending for Senator Quay Mr. Harrison found himself so busy that he sent the Senator a note requesting that the interview be deferred to a more convenient time. Bless your soul, Mr. Harrison may not be in love with Quay, the boss, who controls the Pennsylvania delegation to the republican national convention but he will never think of snubbing Quay.

Mr. Harrison and all the members of the cabinet, excepting Blaine and Noble, who are away, seem to be as busy as beavers, but it is probable that they are only catching up the routine work that accumulated while the president was away. At any rate they are engaged in any work of national importance they are kept very quiet. It is known that Mr. Harrison is awaiting the return of

Mr. Blaine before taking up the important matters pending before the state department. The Peruvian minister is more than anxious to obtain the same trade reciprocity for his country that Brazil now enjoys with us, but he has been informed that nothing can be done until Mr. Blaine returns.

Several times this week it was rumored that Mr. Harrison had asked for the resignation of Commissioner of Pensions Raum, but he hasn't up to date, and Gen. Raum who claims that himself and son are the victims of a conspiracy, says that he does not intend resigning unless asked to do so. It is believed here that Mr. Harrison would gladly accept the resignation of Gen. Raum, but that he, for some cause, dislikes to request it. If the resignation under a cloud of Gen. Raum's son from the pension bureau shall succeed in breaking up the practice, all too common in Washington, of officials appointing their sons, daughters and in some instances their wives, to important positions under them, it will prove a blessing in disguise for the public service, as this practice has grown to be an evil of mammoth proportions.

SAYS ITS GOOD LAW.

In Phoenix on the 18th instant, Chief Justice Gooding rendered a decision in the case of the National Bank vs Supervisors to restrain transfer of monies from general fund account to the new county expense fund created by Council bill 18 of the 16th legislature. The injunction prayed for was denied.

THE DECISION: "My theory is that no statute can be held to intend to put it beyond the power of the authorities to keep the courts open. As I have said before, unless the courts are in operation, mortgages are not worth anything, notes are not worth anything and life is not secure. The courts are the protection to life and property, and any statute general in its terms cannot be construed as intending to close the doors of the courts. Neither can it be presumed that the officers are going to perform their duties at their individual expense without receiving any compensation I think the necessary expenses of operating a court and carrying on the government of a county, are preferred claims. I think when a tax is levied for a current year the money collected is appropriated by the levy, first to the necessary compulsory expenses of the county, and after that any surplus may go to discharge the previous indebtedness of the county. I do not think the Board of Supervisors have the power to take the money that is necessary to pay the operating expenses of the county, the running current expenses of the county, and to appropriate it to the payment of old debt and leave the treasury without any means for carrying on the courts of the country. If so, if they have that power there is no compulsion that a sheriff shall pay the money out of his own pocket to pay the fare of prisoners from Phoenix to Yuma. There is no law requiring the sheriff out of his own pocket to pay the board of prisoners in the jail in Phoenix, and it cannot be presumed that he will keep them locked up there and let them starve, and if it were in the power of the Board of Supervisors to appropriate the money collected for the purpose of the operation of the government of the county to the payment of old debts and leave the treasury empty, that would be the result. I cannot conceive that a law ever contemplated a result of that kind."

"My theory is that the necessary current expenses, that is, the compulsory expenses must be first paid, when they are paid the debts of previous years should be paid, and if they are debts of a character; they are necessary expenses, that they do not come within the contemplation of the Harrison act and are therefore valid debts and must be paid sooner or later and I know of no reason, unless there is some reason growing out of the facts set out in the pleadings, why the warrants should not be issued by the board of supervisors; but not to interfere with the payment of the current expenses."

TIMBER LANDS OF ARIZONA.

"The extent of the timber belt of this territory is very little known outside of our own people. Many people imagine Arizona a region of treeless plains, bare and barless mountains; but the fact is that few counties of the west have been so generously endowed by an abundant timber supply, and the magnificent forest of pine, oak cedar in the Mogollon, the Sierra Blanca, the San Francisco, the Santa Catalina, the Chiricahua, and other ranges, are surpassed by few states or territories west of the Missouri.

Nearly all the lumber required in the construction of the Mexican Central railroad, came from the forests of Northern Arizona and Los Angeles. The treeless plains of southern California, as well as the valley of the Rio Grande down to El Paso, receive the largest portion of their lumber supply from the mills in the San Francisco mountains.

"From reliable data at hand, it is estimated that no less than 15,000 square miles of the entire area of Arizona is covered with a heavy growth of timber. This gives nearly 10,000,000 acres of woodland. This great timber belt may be said to extend in a northeast and southwest direction from the thirty-six parallel to the line of Sonora, following in its course the principal mountain ranges. It is not continuous, the timber being found on the summits and sides of the highest elevations. The densest and most compact body of timber in the territory is in the Mogollon forests.

It begins at San Francisco Peak, and extends in a southwesterly direction almost to the thirty-third parallel. Its extreme length is 200 miles, and its average width about 50, making 10,000 square miles, or 6,400,000 acres. Here is a body of magnificent pine equal in extent to the combined area of New Jersey and Delaware; larger than Massachusetts, and double the extent of Connecticut."

SPECIAL RATES.

The A. & P. railroad have made a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Arizona to Flagstaff, good from June 1st to 5th inclusive. This rate is given to allow those who desire to attend the anniversary ball given on June 2nd by Flagstaff Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.

The railroad depot and eating house at Winslow was destroyed by fire Wednesday. The fire broke out about 12:30 a. m. and for a time it was thought the fire was under control but it gained headway, and the building was consumed. The fire burned slow and the greater part of the contents of the building was saved.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE, PRESCOTT, ARIZ.,
May 8, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Flagstaff, Arizona, on Monday, June 22, 1891, viz: Robert W. Bell, declaratory statement No. 2,247, for the south E 1/4 of north east 1/4 north 1/2 of south east 1/4 and south west 1/4 of south east 1/4 of section 14, 1w 21, N. R. 6 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. Routh, H. R. Milbourne, C. E. Barre, Geo. Burns, all of Flagstaff, Ariz.

J. C. MARTIN, Register.

Assignee's Notice To Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1891, Charles H. Clark, of the town of Flagstaff, in the county of Coconino, Territory of Arizona, by deed of assignment duly executed, and filed for record in the office of the county recorder of said Coconino county, made an assignment of all his estate, both real and personal, to the undersigned as assignee, for the benefit of all such of his creditors as shall consent to accept their proportional share of his estate and discharge him from their respective claims. All creditors of the said Charles H. Clark are requested to present their claims duly verified by affidavit to the undersigned at his place of business in the said town of Flagstaff, together with their written assent to said assignment forthwith.
G. H. ASHMAN, A. B. RAY,
Assignees of the estate of Charles H. Clark.
Dated at the town of Flagstaff, in the county of Coconino, territory of Arizona, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1891.

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AND

BORDERS,

TRUNKS AND

VALISES,

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WESTERN DIVISION)

TIME TABLE NO. 31.

—IN EFFECT—

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1891.

TIME SCHEDULE.

WESTWARD	STATIONS	EASTWARD
No. 3	No. 1	No. 2
1:40 a. m.	Albuquerque	12:20 p. m.
7:50 a. m.	Coolidge	6:30 p. m.
8:15 a. m.	Wingate	6:55 p. m.
8:45 a. m.	Galup	7:25 p. m.
10:12 a. m.	Navajo Sprng	8:08 p. m.
11:47 a. m.	Holbrook	1:27 p. m.
1:10 p. m.	Winslow	11:40 a. m.
3:45 p. m.	Flagstaff	8:50 a. m.
5:45 p. m.	Williams	7:00 a. m.
7:57 p. m.	Prescott	4:15 a. m.
9:45 p. m.	Peach Sprng	2:00 a. m.
11:31 p. m.	Kingman	11:31 a. m.
1:55 a. m.	The Needles	8:10 a. m.
3:43 a. m.	Fenner	6:32 a. m.
5:50 a. m.	Bagdad	4:10 a. m.
8:54 a. m.	Duggett	1:04 a. m.
9:15 a. m.	Barstow	1:30 a. m.
7:40 a. m.	Los Angeles	9:40 a. m.

F. I. BERRY, General Agent.

W. A. BISSILL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Albuquerque, N. M.

Connections: